Metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease is associated with greater impairment of lung function: Study

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Recent research, which involved 2543 participants across four Chinese cities, employed spirometry and liver ultrasonography to assess lung function and liver health, respectively. The findings indicated that individuals with MAFLD exhibited significantly lower lung function compared to those with NAFLD. This was particularly evident in forced vital capacity (FVC) and forced expiratory volume (FEV1) measurements, essential indicators of pulmonary health.

The study's critical observation was the progressive decrease in lung function with increasing severity of liver fibrosis in MAFLD patients. This association was independent of other factors such as age, sex, and smoking status, underlining the unique impact of MAFLD on respiratory health.

The research emphasizes the need for comprehensive management of MAFLD, given its broader implications on overall health, particularly lung function.

The results of this study are pivotal for medical professionals and patients alike, highlighting the importance of early diagnosis and holistic management of MAFLD to mitigate its impact on lung health.

The work is published in the Journal of Clinical and Translational Hepatology.


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